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Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Letter dated 28 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

During the just concluded general debate of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, a very few countries once again raised the issues of so-called "Taiwan participation in the United Nations" and "peace in the Taiwan Straits". We strongly condemn and firmly oppose such an act of brazenly using the solemn forum of the United Nations to grossly encroach on China's internal affairs. I have been instructed to solemnly state China's position as follows:

1. There is only one China in the world. Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's territory. China's sovereignty and territorial integrity brook no division. The one-China principle has been recognized by the overwhelming majority of the Member States of the United Nations and the international community as well.

The issue of China's representation in the United Nations has long been solved once and for all. In 1971, the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session adopted, by an overwhelming majority, the historic resolution 2758 (XXVI), which stipulated unequivocally that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations. Since Taiwan is a region of China, China's representation in the United Nations naturally includes Taiwan. There is simply no such issue as the so-called "Taiwan's representation in the United Nations". Thus, the General Committee of the current session of the General Assembly once again rejected, on 13 September 2005, the inclusion of this issue and the so-called issue of "peace in the Taiwan Straits" in the agenda of the General Assembly.

2. The Chinese Government has consistently adhered to the basic policy of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems" in seeking solutions to the Taiwan question and has advocated cross-Straits dialogues and negotiations on the basis of the one-China principle. For years, we have made unswerving efforts to promote cross-Straits relations. We have vigorously encouraged three direct links of trade, mail and air and shipping services, people-to-people contacts and cross-Straits exchanges and cooperation in the economic, educational, scientific, technological, cultural, public health and other fields. In 2004, cross-Straits trade volume reached

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78.3 billion United States dollars. In the same year, 3.68 million Taiwan compatriots visited the mainland and 145,000 people from the mainland visited Taiwan.

This year, thanks to our vigorous efforts, cross-Straits exchanges have witnessed significant progress. Leaders of the Chinese Kuomintang Party, the People First Party and the New Party paid successful visits to the mainland. The two sides had a sincere, frank and in-depth exchange of views on major issues relating to cross-Straits relations and inter-party ties, expressing their wishes to see an early restoration of cross-Straits dialogues and negotiations on the basis of the 1992 consensus. These visits help move cross-Straits relations towards peace and stability, thus receiving broad support from people on both sides of the Straits and winning full recognition of the international community.

3. The Chinese Government has been consistently engaged in maintaining peace and stability of the Taiwan Straits and achieving peaceful reunification of China. We wish more than anybody else to realize national reunification through peaceful means, and China wishes more than any other country to maintain peace and stability in the Taiwan Straits and the Asia-Pacific region. So long as there is a glimmer of hope for peaceful reunification, we will exert our utmost to realize it, and we will never give up. The legislation of the Anti-Secession Law by China's National People's Congress has a clear purpose, namely, to oppose and check Taiwan's secession from China by secessionists in the name of "Taiwan independence", promote peaceful national reunification, maintain peace and stability in the Taiwan Straits, preserve China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and safeguard the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. The provisions in the law have given expression to our consistent position and proposition for the prospect of peaceful reunification with maximum sincerity and utmost efforts. They have also demonstrated the common will of the entire Chinese people to safeguard State sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It is the "Taiwan independence" secessionist activities perpetrated by the Taiwan authorities that are the real source of tension in the Taiwan Straits. The Taiwan authorities still refuse to recognize the 1992 consensus and restore dialogues and negotiations on the basis of the one-China principle. They have obstinately followed their secessionist position of "Taiwan independence" and tried everything possible to restrain people-to-people exchanges and contacts and carry out secessionist activities in the name of "Taiwan independence". It has been proven by ample facts that the secessionist activities in the name of "Taiwan independence" pose the biggest obstacle to the growth of cross-Straits relations as well as the biggest immediate threat to peace and stability in the Taiwan Straits and the Asia-Pacific region at large. The Taiwan authorities must abandon their secessionist position and stop all secessionist activities in the name of "Taiwan independence", so that peace and stability in the Taiwan Straits can be maintained.

To safeguard State sovereignty and territorial integrity and realize complete national reunification at an early date is the common aspiration and strong will of the 1.3 billion Chinese people, including our Taiwan compatriots. Nobody nor any force can change or stop it.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 115.

(*Signed*) **Wang** Guangya
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and Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to the United Nations